THE WEATHER PREDICTION

PRICE TWO CENTS.

#### VOL. LXL-NO. 323.

# POLICE TRIALS HOT WORK.

#### A WRIT OF PROBIBITION SERVED ON THE POLICE BOARD.

Quickly Vacated as Irregular - Based on Amdaylts that One of the Commissioners Has Threatened to Break the Beford. ants and that Two Are Themselves Under Suspicion - This Made a Pleasant Beginning - Then the Two Thurows Teatified Against Capt, Doberty and His Ward Men, Hock and Mechan Squabbles That Ledton Threat to Report the Attorneys to the General Term-Mr. Fromme Talks of Complaining to the Mayor.

Police Capt. Michael Doherty of the Leonard street station, and Patrolmen John Hock and Bernard Mechan, who were his ward men when he was in the Fifth street station, were on trial vesterday before the Police Commissioners on harges of extorting money from the keeper of disorderly house. The trial is likely to last several days. The report that the defence would make matters very lively was verified by yes-terday's proceedings. The lawyers for the detence kept the Commissioners, the counsel for the prosecution, and the witnesses in a state of mind from morning until night by exasperating delays and by asking questions which were evi-

The four Commissioners, dressed in airy sum mer suits, sat before a semicircle of twenty-five reporters and artists. The new Republican Commissioner, Gen. Kerwin, sat between Presi tent Martin and Commissioner Sheeban, his pale and thoughtful face contrasting with the beaming and florid countenances of his con-frères. Assistant District Attorney Wellman fanned himself vigorously at the head of the table for the prosecution. Near him were Assistant District Attorney Osborne and Superin tendent Byrnes. At the table opposite were Lawyers Louis J. Grant and Abraham Fromme and a few feet away was the portly form of Ira ers, and open vest. Mr. Shafer didn't stay long. He merely dropped in to see the beginning of

Capt. Doherty was, of course, a conspicuous figure, not only because he was on trial, but be-cause of his magnificent physique. He is o feet 2, and is built in proportion. He was once in the Queen's Guards. He was dressed in a full uniform of a Police Captain. He was calm enough until he rose to address the Commisers on certain statements in the newspapers Then he seemed to be a trifle rattled by his anxiety to make a sweeping denial. Not more

anxiety to make a sweeping denial. Not more than twenty spectators, most of them policemen, were present at any time.

Lawyer Grant was very bellicose. The perspiration ran from his red hair down his red faces as he stormed and fumed at the Commisstichers and Mr. Wellman. He and Mr. Fromme said about what they pleased to both. It seems that there is no such a thing as contempt of court in a Police Commissiofiers' Court, and Mr. Grant's appreciation of this kept the proceedings in a breeze. Perhaps he was exasperated at times because Mr. Wellman called him Mr. "Grawtt' and treated his very personal remarks with an ley calmness. FIRST, THE DEPENCE WANTED AN ADJOURNMENT.

reparing the case.
After Mr. Grant had finished, and while he was After Mr. Grant had finished, and while he was still mosping the perspiration from his brow, Mr. Wellman arose and, with a picasant smile, add that he was about to ask for a postponement in the case of Levy, because Levy had been indicted by the Grand Jury. The other cases Mr. Wellman thought could be tried. Capt, Doherty should have known six weeks ago of the charges made against him. Mr. Wellman had personal information that witnesses liad been brought to the offices of the counsel for the defence in preparing for the trial.

Mr. Grant said that he had received no copy of the indictment against Levy, and that no copy had been filed in the Court of General Sesions. "You and I have met before," he said to Mr. Wellman, "and I propose to keep you within the lines of a respectable attorney, if I can,"

THEN SERVED A WRIT OF PROHIBITION.

THEN SERVED A WRIT OF PROHIBITION.

After this by-play President Martin said that the Commissioners had decided to adjourn the trial of Levy and go on with the trials of Doherty, Hock, and Mechan. Then Mr. Fromme, who had been nervously handling a bundle of blue papers, arose with a smile.

"In that case," he said, "I have here a writ of prohibition from the Superior Court restraining the Commissioners from continuing this trial. It is returnable at 12 o'clock to-day.

With some attempt at dramatic effect he arose and handed the papers to the Commissioners, who sat looking at one another in astonishment. Then Mr. Fromme returned to his seat and began to say that Capt. Doherty had never made statements attributed to him in the newspapers to the effect that he would make certain interesting disclosures if pressed too hard by the presseution.

"We don't want to bear anything about that,"

presecution.

"We don't want to hear anything about that,"
said President Martin. "Capt. Doherty can
make any statement that he chooses about the
concerned."

"I only want to say that he never made any such statement," continued Mr. Fromme. And," said the President, "I want to say further in regard to that statement that I chal-lenge Capt. Doherty or any other officer of the police force to talk about me as a Commis-

police force to talk about me as a Commissioner."

Capt. Boherty's big form stretched up toward the ceiling as he stopped toward the Commissioners. Just a word, 'he said. "I wish to state." Mr. President and Commissioners, that I never fasde any such statement of the kind, and that I never felt toward you except that you are gentlemen, and so is every member of this Board that I ever came across. I have never said a word nor intimated a word against any man in this building in my life, and that was a mistake in the papers."

The Captain's voice got busky as he continued. "I suppose somebody put it in. They didn't say I said so, but they said I would probably do so. Such a thing never came in my mind, because I don't know anything about any fund some connected with me in this building, or outside, in politics or otherwise, that is before the public."

CHARGES OF PRESUDICE IN THE WRIT.

CHARGES OF PREJUDICE IN THE WAIT.

After Capt, Boherty had finished the President announced that a recess would be taken until 2 o'clock, so that the counsel for the prosecution and the Commissioners could answer to the writ of prombition. A 12 o'clock the Commissioners and counsel appeared before Judge indersleeve to argue on the merits of the writ, which was an interesting document.

It was prepared by the counsel for the defence, who successed in finding Judge Bugro at the Hotel Savoy after midtight on Wednesday hight Judge Bugro read it and signed it. If recites, with many hasty violations of the rules of grummar, that the lawyers and their clients by affidiavit declare that the Police Board is displaided from trying the defendants by reason of a fixed purpose on the part of its members to convict. At this point the writ drops the harrative form and assumes the mandatory.

WE AND OUR STATE AND OUR GOOD CITIZENS.

"We and our state and our good citiens."

"Whereas, You, the Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New York, made locally and without being legally qualified to do the same, have these sufficient being legally qualified to do the same, have these sufficient force, before you for trial, and that a sufficient number of you are we predetermined and probabled in this case that in spite of legal evidence you propose to convict the said personal respective of the merits of the rase, and that have are such a sufficient number of you thus disposed to colour tumber of you thus disposed to disposable are true, as to make these write is taised are true, as to make the sufficient is taised are true, as to make the sufficient is taised are true, as to make these write is taised are true, as to make the sufficient is taised are true, as to make the sufficient supports. WE AND OUR STATE AND OUR GOOD CITIZENS."

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.—COPYRIGHT, 1894, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. diction, and that you have by reason of the premises lost jurisdiction and are without jurisdiction to try the saine.

"Now, therefore, we, being willing that the laws and cuspons of our State should be observed, and that our good and faithful citizens should in no wise be oppressed, command you, as the Board of Police Commandation of the Police Department of the City of New York, to desist from any further proceedings in the aforesaid matter, and "we do further require that you should show cause before the Superior Court of the city of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the city of New York on the 16th day of July, 1394, at 120 clock in the forenoon of said day, why you should not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings on the said complaint aforesaid at the trial aforesaid."

WASHINOTON, July 19.—The cruiser Columbia is under orders to leave New York harbor with the least possible delay and proceed to Blue-

DEPENDANTS ACCUSE PRESIDENT MARTIN BY

DEFENDANTS ACCURE PRESIDENT MARTIN ST NAME.

In their affidavits Hock and Mechan aver that they, under the orders of Police Captain Doberty, were "reientless" in their efforts to secure evidence to break up disorderly houses in the precinct. They also state that they have positive knowledge that attempts have been made by an Assistant District Attorney to coerce winesses into making statements prejudicial to themselves. They say that they have heard and believe that a Police Commissioner has stated that he would dismiss them from the force. They believe that they will not receive a fair trial, because, in the language of the affidavit, "some of the Commissioners, especially Commissioner Martin, are interested in the result, they being themselves under suspicion of corruptness in the department."

THE WRIT VACATED.

THE WRIT VACATED.

Judge Gildersleeve listened patiently to a lively exchange of arguments. Mr. Wellman asked that the writ be dismissed, as it was issued on affidavits maste under information and belief, while to be effective it should be supported by specific affidavits. Mr. Fromme said that the writ was an alternative writ of mandamus. He asked that an absolute writ be granted. "We claim, he said, "that Mr. Martin made a threat that he would break every man who came before him for trial."

would break every man who came before him for trial."

"You must submit a specific affidavit to that effect," said Mr. Wellman.

"I must do nothing of the sort," replied Mr. Fromme. "You must make your return to the writ, and after it has been filed I can traverse it and demand a jury trial in this court."

"The Judge should never have issued the writ," asid Mr. Wellman. "It was granted on misrepresentation and the papers are insufficient."

cient.

An hour and a half after the argument Judge Gildersleeve handed in a written opinion vacating the writ of prohibition because it was not granted according to the code. The code says that an alternative writ of prohibition can be granted only at a special term of the court, with exceptions that do not concern this case.

PIGHTING RESUMED UP TOWN. At 2 o'clock the Commissioners and the Assistant District Attorneys were in the Police Headquarters court room ready to proceed. At a quarter after 2 Capt. Doherty rolled in and took his seat, and behind him were Patrolmen Hock and Mechan. A long and tiresome wait for Lawyers Grant and Fromme followed, and at last became so painful that President Martin called the three men accused to the bar. Capt. Doherty said that he did not know where his lawyers were, but that he expected them every minute.

minute.

"It is now very late," said President Martin,
"and after the clerk reads the charges you can
plead,"
"I protest against this proceeding," said Capt.
Doherty.
"All right," said the President, "We will
have your protest entered."
The charges were very long and consider the

Doherty.

"All right," said the President. "We will have your protest entered."

The charges were very long and specified in detail the manner in which the officers had been guilty of extorting money for protection for disorderly houses, and the reading lasted a half hour. Before it was finished Lawyer Fromme came in and stood by Capt. Doherty with a bundle of typewritten papers. He was joined a few minutes later by Lawyer Grant, looking as fierce as ever.

"They seem to be in somewhat of a hurry here," said Mr. Grant.

Mr. Fromme said that Judge Gildersleeve's order had not been filed.

"If yon will go to the court you will find the order," said Mr. Wellman.

Then Mr. Fromme proceeded to except to the order of the Court calling the men to plead while ther counsel were absent. He said that he desired to file an affidavit that Commissioners Martin and Sheehan were not qualified to sit in the case, as they had prefuded the case and could not give it a fair trial. He first wanted to file the affidavit and then he wanted to read it.

"We will try you for reading th," said Presi-

ribbs. First, the defence wanted an adjournment.

When President Martin asked if all were ready for the trial, Mr. Fromme jumped to his feet and asked for fan adjournment. He said that he had been retained on Monday only and had no reason to apprehend that the trial would come on so soon. The charges against the officers he said had grown out of reports in the newspapers of the Lexow committee's proceedings. He had done his best to prepare for the trial, but he did not propose to cross-examile witnesses without first finding out what evidence he could get for his own side. He redinded the Board that some years and the Police Commissioners made precisely the same plea when they were brought to trial before the Mayor.

But they were not tried under the rules of this court, said President Martin, "But they were tried under the statutes, and these are analogous cases, said Mr. Fromme.

When Mr. Wellman arose to reply, Mr. Grant jumped up and continued to talk after Mr. Wellman had been recognized. He would not be called down.

This is a sample of his style: "I object to your interruption, and 'o interruption by Mr. Wellman, and to all arbitrary efforts to overvile me. I take an exception. You do not know what I am going to say."

Mr. Wellman arose to reply, Mr. Grant proceeded to ask for an adjournment in the case of ex. Ward Man Jeremiah S. Levy on the ground that sufficient time had not been allowed for preparing the case.

After Mr. Wellman set down and Mr. Grant proceeded to ask for an adjournment in the case of ex. Ward Man Jeremiah S. Levy on the ground that sufficient time had not been allowed for preparing the case.

After Mr. Fromme pure to take after Mr. Wellman asked which would be tried together because the charges were similar concerning the payment of money by the keeper of a house of fill fame at 23 Second avenue, and they have the sufficient of the house. After more sparring between the Autrineys, the Commissioners consulted, and they have been allowed for preparing the case.

After Mr. Wellman aros Capt. Doherty put on his glasses, pulled out a notebook, and took a seat near his counsel and Patrolmen Hock and Meehan.

"We will first call Augusta Thurow," said Mr. Wellman. The word was passed out to the Board room, where a dozen men and women had been waiting all day to testify for the prosecution. In answer to Mr. Wellman's call there came a short, squatry woman of 45 years who attracted considerable attention at the Lexow Committee's investigation. She was quite nervous at first in giving her testimony, but son roused up under the encouragement of Mr. Wellman and the caustic questions of Mr. Grant. Mrs. Thurow said that she lived at 63 Fourth street, and in 1892 had lived at 63 Fourth street, and in 1892 had lived at 38 Second avenue. AUGUSTA THUROW CALLED.

avenue.

Q.—Can you state when you started your house of lil fame on Second avenue? A.—I had a house there in 1891. Some fast people were living there, but there were some respectable ones.

Q.—When was it that there were no respectable people there—not even Mr. Fromme?

"Don't get funny there," said Mr. Grant.

"I object," said Mr. Fromme, hotty. "I am a respectable citizen."

"I object," said Mr. Fromme, hotty. "I am a respectable citizen."
Well, then." continued Mr. Wellman to the witness, "when was it that you had a house of fill fame? A.—In 1892.
Q.—How many women were there? A.—Six.
Q.—How long were you there? A.—I was there from the spring of 1892 until October, when we were arrested and taken to the Fifth atreet station. when we were arrested and taken to the Fifth street station.

Q. Who were at the station when you were there? A.—Capt. Doherty and Mechan and Manny Meyer.

The witness then said that she did not have any talk with Capt. Doherty until after her trial at Special Sessions, where she was fined \$25. The conversation occurred in the Captain's private room in the station house, where the witness went with her husband.

"Now state all that conversation," said Mr. Wellman.

"I said to the Captain: 'I have come to see you about my house.' He asked, 'Have you been tried?' I told him that I had. He asked, 'How much were you fined?' I said \$25. He said, 'I told them not to press you.' I told him that I wanted to do business again, and he said, 'Til send Mechan.' He said that a complaint had been made by the mortgagee of 26 Second avenue.

MEENAN'S \$25 COLLECTIONS.

MERHAN'S \$25 COLLECTIONS.

Q. After you left, how soon did you see Meehan? A. There was a procession down the atreet one day, and Meehan came running up to the house and said to me: "You wait until after election and see if Tammany wins. If Tammany wins you put out brooms? A. We did, after election.

During this examination Lawyers Grant and Fromme raised objections so often that perspiration rulled from the stenographer's brow. Lawyer Grant asked as few questions which seemed to embarrass the witness. "Bon't let him make you angry," said Mr. Wellman. "He has been trying all day to make me angry, and hash't succeeded.

"Nohody could make you angry," said Mr. Grant. "You are made of ite."

When the examination was resumed, Mrs. Thurow said that she started up the house after election without seeing Meehan. One day he called while she was in the basement, and one of the girls in the hall called to her: "Mechan is here."

Q.—When you saw him what did he say? A.—

O - When you saw him what did he say? A --Q.—When you saw him what did he say? A.—He says. "I see you commenced business again." I said. "Yes, what's the damage?" He said \$25, and I gave it to him, and he went away.
Q.—When did you see him sgain? A.—At the grocer's corner, near by, in December.
Q.—What was said? A.—I don't know that anything was said? I just gave him the twenty-five. I saw him again at the station house on Jan. 6, 1893.

INTERVIEWS WITH CAPT. DOMESTY. Mrs. Therow then testified that at that time one of the girls in the house had a birthday party and that when all of the lonnates were in he basement a tall, light-haired young man came to the house and said. "Are you Mrs. Thurow of 23 Second avenue?" She said yes, and he told her to go to the station house, as the raptain wanted to see her. She went with her bushand, and saw the Captain in his printer room.

wite room.

U. State the conversation.

Well I said to the Captain. Did so, send for me. He said Yes. I am supposed to close the houses in this precine. Then he got out a beautiful and showed me the number of my house, and

Continued on Second Page.

the least possible delay and proceed to Blue-fields with despatch for the protection of American interests. These peremptory orders from Becretary Herbert were sent to Capt. George P. Summer, commanding the vessel, yesterday, and it is expected that her departure will not be de-

layed beyond to-morrow.

Commander O'Neill of the Marblehead cabled the department on July 10, by way of Port Li-mon, Costa Rica, that he had landed a detachment at Bluefields to protect property of American citizens pending an insurrection which had broken out; that the Nicaraguan authorities had been overthrown by the Mosquito chief, but the situation was improving, and he expected to withdraw his force of marines and blue jackets The State Department notified Minister Baker

at Managua and called on him to give the affair close attention. Yesterday the Minister cabled that he was not well enough to go to Bluefields, but would keen the department informed of reports received by the Nicaraguan Government. The press despatches from Bluefields via New Orleans last night gave intimation of the possible cause of hurrying the Co-lumbia to the scene in stating that the landing of marines by Commander O'Neill was deemed necessary, owing to the hostility of the Sicaraguans, who attributed the insurrection or its incitement to the American residents. The despatches also mention the prevailing rumer that the Nicaraguan authorities have threatened several Americans with death unless

they leave the place at once. Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, says he has had several cable despatches from his Government in regard to the insurrection, but with very few details. He declares it to be a mere filibustering affair, of which Clarence, the Mos outto chief, has been made the ostensible leader by foreign residents who want to throw off
Nicaraguan rule, but who are unable to state to
what government they wish to be attached. He says there are not altogether
200 Indians in the country, and they are
a miscrable lot, utterly incapacitated for goveraing themselves, and it is absurd to think of
them as fighting or overthrowing the existing
Government. If the insurrection has been temporarily as successful as indicated in the despatches it is because the insurrectionists are
Americans, Jamaicans or other foreigners, who
do the real fighting and use Chief Charence and
his Indians as figureheads only.

This aspect of the affair as explained by the
Nicaraguan Minister is borne out by special advices from Bluefelds, stating that Commander
O'Neill had recognized the new Government
with Clarence at its head, and that the entire
revolution was planned and executed by American colonists. If this report be true, it is possible the mission of the Columbia may at least indirectly result in the recognition of the independence of the Mosquito territory from Nicaraguan rule.

Great Britain some time ago abandoned its by foreign residents who want to throw off

ble the mission of the Columbia may at least indirectly result in the recognition of the independence of the Mosquito territory from Nicaragnan rule.

Great Britain some time ago abandoned its efforts to bolster up a Mosquito Indian Government, then dominated by Jamaica negroes.

The only information vouchasfed at the Navy or State Department to-day concerning the necessity for sending the Columbia to Bluefields is this bulletin given to the press;

"According to a despatch received by the Secretary of the Navy to-day, dated New Orleans, July 19, the situation at Bluefields on July 13 is reported as follows:

"The Mosquito have coexplied neighborhood of Practical and the acting Secretary of the Navy to-day, dated New Orleans, July 19, the situation at Bluefields on July 13 is reported as follows:

"The Mosquito have coexplied neighborhood of Practical and the acting Secretary of the Government of Chief Clarence, and that Commander O'Neill had no instructions which would permit him to make any other recognition of the President than would be implied by holding the Mosquito chieftain responsible for the safety of Americans and their property so long as he is in control of affairs at and near Bluefields.

Naval officers think there are three good reasons for sending the Columbia to Bluefields, and that the Administration was probably influenced by all of them in issuing the orders. First, there is likely to be considerable fighting, as Nicaragna has no idea of giving up control of the Mosquito country, and American force. Second, it would seem desirable in such a serious crisis to have an officer of high rank and great experience on the spot. Lastly, the personnel of the Columbia needs active service and distipline, and a tour of duty in the tropics would be beneficial.

Before twenty-four hours have clapsed it is probable that the Columbia will have started

Before twenty-four hours have ciapsed it is probable that the Columbia will have started for Bluefields on her maiden naval service. Her orders were received late Wednesday afternoon by Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, who is aboard his flagship, the San Francisco, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. When Captileorge W. Sumner reported, the Admiral immediately gave him the Navy Department's peremptory orders. The Columbia is not fitted as a flagship, as she has but one cabin, and Admiral Stanton will not go with her, but will continue to fly his flag at the masthead of the San Francisco.

It cannot be said that the officers or men of the

peremptory orders. The Columbia is not fitted as a flagship, as she has but one cabin, and Admiral Stanton will not go with her, but will continue to fly his flag at the masthead of the San Francisco.

It cannot be said that the officers or men of the Columbia are very jubilant over the new orders. Instead of a pleasant week along the shores of their own country with the Naval, Reserves alooard, there is nothing now to look forward to but an indefinite duty under a sizzling tropical sum. Ever since the cruiser came to anchor in these waters the officers have taken advantance of her proximity to the metropolis, and now more easerly than ever are they journeying to the city. They are not quite sure how long it will be before they are back again.

The complement of the swift cruiser is 27 officers, 416 men, and 40 marines. Of these 210 are in the deck force and 100 in the engineering department. If the tolumbia should be called upon to land a force of night of the cruiser are amply provided with powder, shot, and shell, but she carries as yet no torpedoes, although her torpedo tubes are completely rigged.

The chief commodity needed by the vessel is coal, and late on Wednesday afternoon a coal barge was towed alongside and the grimy operation of filling her bunkers began. About 600 tons of soft coal were necessary to fit her for a protracted cruise, and about 4:30 oclock vesterday morning two more decaply laden barges were towed alongside. A barge was made fast to each side of the cruiser, and fifty men detailed to each barge and fifty men to the bunkers to stow the coal. Hefore many hours had passed the immaculate alongs idee of the cruiser were smeared with black. All the scrubbing of the day before had smeared on more black and gave no thought to the subsequent cleaning hour. The coal was passed in baskets through the fire bunker ports on each side and stowed away in the midship bunkers. The men knocked off work at 5 oclock in the afternoon, and coaling will be resumed very early this morning. A quantity of mac

FIFTEEN MEN IN THE ARMY. No Wonder They Were Licked by the Monquitan Cohorts, Numbering 20 Souls.

MOBILE, July 19. The Biuefields corresponding details of the recent trouble in Bluefleids: On July 4 (ien, Cabezas, the Nicaraguan Com-missioner at Hinefields, gave orders fat no gues should be fired in the streets. This angeres the Jamaica negroes, who said the Kiraraguans were celebrating. To get even they said they would drive the Nicaraguana from the place in a week. On July 5 twelve Jamaica policemen applied for their pay for the mouth

of June. Gen. Cabense offered them scrip, saying he had no money. The Jamaicans be-came furious, rushed upon Gen. Caberas, threw him down, and choked him severely. He cried for help. Soldiers responded and drove the policemen away. The same night every one who could get a gun gathered in front of the Quartel and opened fire on it, keeping it up until daylight, breaking the glass and riddling the building with shot. One Jamaican was shot through the thigh and two soldlers wounded. The Nicaraguana did not return the fire. In

the mean time United States Consul Seat and British Consul Hatch sent out to the United States cruiser Marbiehead for help. On account of the rough sea the marines were not landed until the next day. When the steamboat Hendy left Rinefields on July 0, all the Nicaraguans in the place that could do so went out on her the place that could do so went out-on her to Rama City. A party of twenty natives and Jamaicans took two boats and went across the lagoon, six miles, to the "Bluffs," where there were fifteen Nicoaraguan soldiers stationed. A fight took place in which three soldiers were killed, one drowned, and one wounded. Three escaped, and seven were taken prisoners. The Jamaicans captured one Gatling gun, one four-inch rifle gun, 250 rifles, and a lot of ammunition.

On the morning of July 7 preparations were being made to attack the Nicaraguans again when Oen. Cabezas offered to surrender the place if they would send his men to Hama, let them keep their arms, recognize him as a Nicaraguan Commissioner, and let him remain in Bluefields. The Jamaicans agreed, and Capt. O'Neill of the Marbiehead was one of the signers. Afterward Gen. Cabezas tried to break the agreement, but Capt. O'Neill would not consent. At 13 o'clock the Nicaraguan flag was hauled down and the Mosquito flag run up.

At 3 P. M. the soldiers went aboard the steamer Hazel Wright and left for Rama. The steamboat Hendy was looked for on July 8, when, it was feared, she would bring an army of Nicaraguans, but she had not arrived up to July 9. The Marblehead left on July 9 for Port Limon to communicate with the Washington authorities. The fifty marines are still kept in Bluefields.

The following is the declaration of sovereignty issued by Chief Clarence:

"I. Robert Henry Clarence, hereditary chief of Mosquito, hereby proclaim that I have assumed my rightful authority as chief of Mosquito; I call upon all law-abiding and loyal residents to obey my authority as chief of Mosquito; I call upon all law-abiding and loyal residents to obey my authority as chief of Mosquito; I call upon all law-abiding and loyal residents to obey my authority as chief of Mosquito." to Rama City. A party of twenty natives

### CAPT ROB EVANS'S COMMAND.

The President Assigns Him to the New York and Upsets Mr. Herbert's Plans. WASHINGTON, July 18. The President to-day took a hand in the distribution of some desira-ble naval commands and secured for his piscatorial friend and companion on his voyages down the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay Capt. Robley D. Evans, the desirable billet of commander of the crack cruiser New York, which is considered the finest vessel an officer can have charge of The President, in making this assignment, upset the programme of the Navy Departmen and changed practically the selection made by the Secretary and Admiral Ramsay of several officers to command important stations and big ships. Yerterday afternoon orders were signed by Mr. Herbert aseigning Capt. Kane, now President of the Board on the Inspection of Merchant Ves-sels, New York, to the New York's command, but just before the orders were mailed word came from the White House to hold them up. Capt. Evans will be detached from his present duty under the Treasury Department on Ang. 20 and relieve Capt. John W. Phillip, who goes to the Boston Navy Yard as Captain of the yard. the Boston Navy Yard as Captain of the yard. Capt. Kane must content himself with the montor Miantinomoh, relieving Capt. Rush R. Wallace, who goes to the Newport training station, relieving Capt. F. M. Bunce, detached and ordered to duty in Washington. Capt. Bunce has been on his present duty two years, and will shortly be assigned to see duty.

Commodore Miller, recently in command of the receiving ship Vernant. In New York, will be the gext commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, which was held until yesterday by Admiral Fyffe, retired.

the sext commandant of the Boston Navy Yard which was held until pesterday by Admiral Fyffs, retired.

Capt John Crittenden Watson of the flagship San Francisco will be detached early in August and two months' leave given him, his relief being Capt. Phillip H. Cooper.

Commander F. W. Dickens, who escorted the descendants of Columbus around the country during the World's Fair, has been ordered to command the receiving ship Constellation at Newport, and to take charge of the apprentices.

Capt. Evans's successor has not yet been decided on. It is said that the Captain still has his eye on the Bureau of Navigation, where he would control the orders of every officer in the navy, and that, anticipating the passage of the bill for the relief of the personnel, he desires to secure some further sea service before attaining a rank that would make him a formidable candidate for Admiral Ramsay's office.

Capt. Phillip will be disappointed in his com-

Capt. Phillip will be disappointed in his com-mand. He had the Tammany delegation back-ing him for the Naval Academy, but the selec-tion of Admiral Walker some weeks ago for this tion of Admiral Walker some weeks ago for this station put him out of the race.

The assignment of the cruiser Columbia to Bluefelds will not interfere with the plans of the New York Naval Reserve for their annual cruise at sea, which begins next Monday. The Columbia had been assigned to assist the New York in the practical work, but her place will be taken by the flagship San Francisco, which was to have taken the Boston militia absard. The Atlanta takes the place of the San Francisco.

# A Little Boy's Patal Patth in His Bullet-

WICHITA, Kan., July 19.-Garfield Wilkes on, aged 14, was killed to-day by his brother Willie, aged 11, and the mother of the boys has become violently insane from the shock. The dead boy had been engaged for some tim to making what he thought would prove a bullet proof coat, fashioned, he imagined, after one of the recent inventions.

Having completed it, he put it on, gave his ounger brother a pistol, and told him to shoot at him. The boy's aim was good and his brothr fell dead, the bullet having pterced his heart.

### MANY EARTHQUAKES.

# The Unstable Surface of the Earth Shakes at Widely Separated Points.

OGDEN, Utah, July 19.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt at 8:05 o'clock resteriay after-noon. Dishes were shaken from the tables, the walls of some large buildings were cracked, and many people were frightened into leaving their

APPLETON, Wis., July 19.-An earthquake shock split the earth open for several hundred feet at Little Chute yesterday.

Monaco, July 19.—Considerable alarm was

aused here by a shock of earthquake at 4:30 o'clock this morning. No damage was done, and the excitement gradually subsided.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19 .- The suffering caused by the earthquakes is more widespread

caused by the earthquakes is more widespread than was at first supposed. The loss of property is felt more keenly every day by the homeless and half-fed families who have camped in the parks and cemeteries.

The local relief funds are entirely inadequate to the emergency here, and in the provinces, especially in and around Adabszar, Tchalaldja, and Gallera, the sufferers have been left helpless in their wretchedness. As soon as communication with the provinces shall be restored the reports of privation and disease will probably begin to reach this city.

### BRIDGEHAMPTON'S BIG PEARL

and It Come from a Class.

A pearl one and one-half inches around is a big enough pearl to brag about, and so no one can blame the people of Bridgehampton, L. I., for being in a boastful mood just now, for that is the exact circumference of the pearl found by Mrs. E. H. Dickinson of that place a few days ago. This, like the large one found a few weeks ago by a Harlem policeman, came from a clam shell. by a Harlem policeman, came from a clam shell. The Bridgehampton treasure is egg rather than pear shaped, and is without a structural flaw. At the large end there is a violet stain which quickly shades away into the dominant color of the peart, a rich creamy white. It is possible that this slight stain may be removed in the polishing, and if so Long Islanders in the neighborhood of Bridgehampton will have full warrant for their present excited hopes, which threatens already to breas up all other business, so eager are the pearl-will folk for sudden riches via loaded clam shells.

Morning, noon, and night the fast trains of the New York Central leave Grand Contral Manton, centre of the city, for Chicago, Clarkmant, St. Louis, and the West. See time table.—Adv.

FITCH'S JOKE ON ANDREWS. THE COMPTROLLER GETS EVEN

#### n Return for Street Cleaners Demanding Their Pay He Sends the Myriads of Inventors Who Have Plans for Cremating Garbage - Portle Justice, He Nave

WITH THE COMMISSIONERS.

In an unguarded moment a few days ago, comptroller Ashbel P. Fitch remarked, aproper of a proposition that the city purchase certain lumping scows, that he didn't believe in the present system of dumping garbage, any way, and that in his opinion the healthful, cleanly, and generally satisfactory was said in a committee meeting and was published in the newspapers. Mr. Fitch is still ready to back every word that he said on the subject, for he hasn't changed his opinion a bit; notwithstanding which he wishes that he hadn't spoken.

The day after the garbage speech no indica tion of the dire results to follow was given, but on the next day the calamity began. A long, gaunt man, with a peculiarly indefinite manner of speech, in which about one word out of ten was distinguishable, opened the ball. He came to the Comptroller's office in the Stewart building with a large roll of paper

under his arm, and by a patient repetition of the word "Fitch," accompanied by sundry murmurings and mutterings, succeeded in getting an audience from the Comptroller. The risitor began the interview by waving his roll of paper in the air and muttering confusedly something with "crematory" and "purchase and "city" in it. "Indeed?" said Mr. Fitch, surprised, and fail-

ing as yet to grasp the situation.
"Ff-f-f-f, pr-r-r-rt, crematory, bzm-m-mm-m, great thing, ur-r-r-r patent, whr-r-r-rat fl' thousas' dollars," continued the visitor, way-

Thus exhorted, the visitor unrolled his papers which proved to be plans for a garbage crematory, and explained them to Mr. Fitch, who then explained to the man that he had nothing to do with the city's purchase of any such thing, and that his visitor was only wasting The man went, and Mr. Fitch turned to his mails to find a fine assortment of letters.

The first was an offer of a very fine garbage cremating plant; the second was from a man who had discovered a brand new and superior method of cremating garbage, the third was a detailed description of an extremely succeseful contrivance for doing away with garband all the other letters were from people of both sexes and a variety of nationalities, whose one great life purpose had been an attempt to elevate the human race by the effective destruction of garbage by fire.

ence a long line of men was waiting outside. They were admitted, and began in the manner of well-trained chorus:
"I have here plans which I would like to submit"
"Is it garbage?" inquired the Comptroller, interrupting the chorus.
"Of a very superior garbage cremator.

"Of a very superior garbage cremator, which"
"Hold on. That's enough, if you please, I don't know anything about any garbage crematories. I never had any garbage cremated, and I wouldn't know how to do it if I had all the plans in the world. I can't buy these things for the city, and I'm surely not going to build bonires of garbage for my own edification. I'm sorry gentlement but I can't do anything for you."

sorry gontiernes, but I can't do anything for you.

"Hut you haf in der Zeitung written how you garbage to burn belief in," observed a German inventive genius in an injured tone.

"Yes, but one doesn't have to practise the thing because he preaches it," explained Mr. Fitch with exemplary patience, bowing his visitors out. Then he gave instructions to the policeman at the door not to admit anybedy with advanced ideas about garbage or with rolls of paper in their hands. In this way he got through that day, but on his arrival at the office the next morning he found a gigantic inventor waiting for him. The inventor was kindly but firmly put off, while Mr. Fitch went in to spend an houln reading his voluminous garbage correspondence. When he came out, two hours later, the giant had his policeman up against the wall and was waving plans, specifications, estimates, and recommendations before the officer's dazed eyes. That night as Mr. Fitch boarded a Long Island train for Arverne, where he has a cottage, he That night as Mr. Fitch boarded a Long Island train for Arverne, where he has a cottage, he observed on his trail a man with a roll of paper. In vain the unfortunate official endeavored to elude the pursuer. He was soon cornered in seat, and his persecutor opened diplomatically: "Heautiful place, Long Island," observed the man, taking half of Mr. Fitch's seat.

Heautiful indeed," responded the unhappy Comptroller, feeling that his pal was sparring for an opening, and wondering where he was going to get it.

for an opening, and ing to get it.

"Has one great advantage over Coney Island."

"Has one great advantage over Coney Island, you get the dumping of the city garbage. Now, I have been a scheme." pursued the other. Off Coney Island you get the dumping of the city garbage. Now, I have here a scheme — "If you have any pity for a persecuted man don't unroll that paper," begged Mr. Fitch. "I know what's in it, and I'd be delighted to discuss it, but the fact is that I haven't eaten dinner yet, and any discussion of the subject you mention on an empty stomach doesn't agree—er—er—in fact it haussates me."

That night Mr. Fitch had a nightmare to the effect that he was a garbage barrel trying to escape from a crowd of pursuers who wanted to cremate him on a boniire made of plans and specifications. His morning greeting when he walked out on the plazza the next day was from an Englishman with a wonderful accent and clothes so uitra-English that Mr. Fitch thinks they must have been made in New York. Although different in appearance from his predecessors, his deadly purpose was the same. "Sit," said he, "I have here a letter from Erastus Wiman calling your attention to a plant for cremating garbage, which I have spent years in—"

"My dear sir, I never want to bear the word."

in—
"My dear sir, I never want to hear the word cremate again, and as for garbage. I prefer the less elegant synonyme swill. It would be a refreshing change. But by any other name it wouldn't smell any sweeter. It is a sare point with me. In fact, I have a deep personal feeling against the subject. I will have nothing to do with it. I should be delighted to talk politics with you or have you tell me what you think of this country; but as for the subject of mingled and abandoned edibles I must beg you to drop it."

with you or have you tell me what you think of this country; but as for the subject of mingled and abandoned edithies I must beg you to drop it."

That night Mr. Fitch thought out a scheme and resolved to put it into execution the next day. On arriving at his office he found a line of ambitious aspirants for fame in the field of giory and garbage awaiting him. He kept them until about forty had collected, when he summoned them and made a speech.

"You have mistaken your man, gentlemen," said he. "I have nothing to do with these garbage erematories, although I am a firm believer in the system. The man you are after is Commissioner William 8. Androws, who is now busy at his house, 121 East Seventieth street, where he will doubtless be delighted to see you. I speak with assurance, for I can say poettively that the burning of garbage is Mr. Andrew's one great specially. It is a passion with him. He has studied it from A to Z, and I am even informed that when at his country place he sets fire to his own garbage barrel every evening and collects data from the experiments. When he finds that you have plans of garbage rematories he will throw open the house to you. It will be like a big reception. You will be as delighted with the Commissioner, gentiemen, as he will be with you. It will be a perfect sympesium of garbage. Don't forget the number, 121 East Seventieth street, and I think if I were rou! I shouldn't lose any time getting there."

The inventors left in a body, giving Mr. Fitch a chance to make out a form of reply to his lefters, in which he advised all inventors to apply at once and in person to Mr. Andrews. Having insished this he returned to Arverne, satisfied that he had switched his wors upon another man. There a Sus reporter saw him had night sitting on his plazes airrounded by an attentive swarm of mosquitoes.

"Yes, i have had quite a time with those inventors," said he emiliance. "They are of all kinds, both series, and many races. Some threaten, others capiele, and still others hint at a general set

that until the wonchers come in I can't pay them. Then they mutter among themselves, and I know that they're consigning me to a piace where they cremate more than atrospec, and it's no fun, besides taking up time. Assirows thinks it's all an elegant joke. Now, I'm going to show him what my idea of a joke is. I haven't heard from him yet, but I think to-morrow I'll send him a little telephone message something on this order: on this order:
"What is your opinion on garbage as a sub-ject for cremation, any way:

### TROUBLE IN THE MINISTRY.

## Two Members of the Hominion Cabinet Have a Wor of Words,

OTTAWA, July 19.- A sensation was caused in the Senate to-day when Sir Frank Smith and Minister Angers, two members of the Cabinet, measured swords with each other in wordy war. fare over an insurance bill that was being passed through its final stages. Minister Angers moved an amendment, which he said he did at the request of the Premier, Sir John Thompson, restricting the class of securities insurance companies shall hold. Sir Frank moved that the bill be laid over, but Angers was determined to press it to a vote. Words passed between them, and the Minister

of Trade and Commerce had to step in and quiet his pugnacious colleagues. He urged Angers to withdraw his amendment, but the latter said the Premier had asked him to carry it through the Senate, and he knew no other leader than Sir John. Bowell told him that, se it was a Government measure, Angers must take the responsibility if it was defeated.

Senator Musson sprang to his feet, remarking that he had seldom witnessed such a disgraceful scene as the one now being enacted. Members of the Government should not be quarrelline with one another and in order that they might have an opportunity of settling their disputes, he would move that the Senate adjourn, that they might go outside and have it out. Angers persisted in moving his amendment, and t was defeated.

Sir Frank said he had not lived to these years to be muzzled now. The affair has strengthened the belief that there are serious disagree-"Gracious! You don't say so," ejaculated the ments in the Dominion Cabinet.

#### MRS. SPRINGER'S PLIGHT. The Wife of a Chicago Millionaire Charge

With Attempted Jury Fixing. CHICAGO, July 19 .- Mrs. Warren Springer, wife of the millionaire owner of manufac-turing and other property, was positively before Judge Baker by Mrs. Josephine Marmon as the woman who visited her with the alleged object of bribing her husband, who was a mem ber of the jury in the condemnation suit of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company against Warren Springer. Mrs. Slyder, who was present at the time the visit was made, partially identified Mrs. Springer also. The defendant's husband was in court

The case is peculiar, inasmuch as Judge Baker is not only acting as a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook county, but as a police magistrate. All he can do is to hold Mrs. Springer to the Grand

The penalty for the attempted corruption of a juror is either confinement in jali for not more than a year and a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than five years.

### A NEW MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

### Clifton R. Breckinridge Named to Succeed Minister White,

Wassersoros, July 19 .- Representative Clifton R. Breckfuridge, who has represented the Second district of Arkansas for twelve years, was to-day nominated to be Minister to Russia. o succeed Andrew D. White. The mission was offered Mr. Breckinridge two weeks ago, and he Vesterday be notified the President of his acceptance, and the nomination was sent to the Senate to-day. Mr. Breckinridge has been a tariff reformer, and has given the resident his hearty support in that direction. When the extra session of Congress convened last August, Mr. Breckinridge was an earnest advocate of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Silver Coinage act and voted for it. For this action Mr. Breckinridge was made war upon defeating him for renomination. The President desired to suitably recognize his services, and tendered him the Russian mission.

#### REOPENING THE SUGAR SCANDAL. The Seaste Committee to Resume the Investigation To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 19.- The sugar scandal investigating committee will resume its ses-sions to-morrow at 11 A. M. Four witnesses have been summoned, who are supposed to have knowledge of the alleged sugar speculations of certain Senators, including Mr. Camden of West Virginia, and a last attempt will be made to smoke out some Senator to place in the category with the unfortunate Mr. McPherson of

New Jersey. The Senate leaders have made the most determined attempts to bring the investigation to a close, but the charges against various Sen-ators are so persistent that they could not be ignored. The committee now claim to be in possession of testimony of the most convincing and damaging nature, and while it is generally regarded as unfortunate that the scandal should be reopened at this critical stage of the tariff situation, there appears to be no way of escape.

### TROOPS WILL TAKE A HAND. Uncle Sam Intends to Protect These Coal Mines from Strikers.

SOUTH MCALESTER, I. T., July 19 .- Company D. Tenth Infantry, arrived at this place on Tuesday night, and has been ordered to go to Krebs, I. T., for the purpose of protecting the mines and property belonging to the Osage Coal and Mining Company. The troops will remove from the Indian Territory as intruders all the men engaged in the present strike who refuse to work or allow others to work. The United States Indian agent is here, and says the law must be en-forced, and that he is here to see it enforced. Serious trouble is likely to ensue.

# BAN INTO AN OPEN SWITCH.

The Fireman of an Express Train Killed and the Engineer Murially Injured. ALBANY, July 19. The Chicago express on he Susquehanna division of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, which left Albany at 4:30 wishes of the Finance Committee. He is the this afternoon, ran into an open switch at Esman at whom the President's letter is directly perance and crashed into a number of box cars standing on the side track. Fireman Palmer of Oneonta was killed and Engineer Truman Austin of Binghamton was seriously injured and will die. The switch had been tampered with, as it was found turned and looked after the accident. None of the passengers was hurt.

Sugar Trust Enjoined in Massachusetts. Bosron, July 19. The American Sugar Refining Company, otherwise known as the "Sugar Trust" has been enjoined from further prosecution of its business within this State until it shall have compiled with chapter 341 of the and to eliminate those amendments now would acts of 1801 by filing a certificate of its financial simply mean to kill the bill. That, he thinks, condition on March 1 each year. This decree was approved by Judge Barker of the Supreme Court this foreneen.

#### Five Men Killed in a Mine. PINE GROVE Pa., July 19. As the minera in

the shaft in the mines at Williamstown, several miles from here, were being holsted out of the colliery this evening the pulley underneath falial to work and they were crushed against the top rock, five being killed instantly. Those killed were John Haudenbush, John Lleweilyn, M. A. Fate. William thark and Charles Woodman. All and ... Williamstown.

### CLEVELAND IN THE FIGHT

#### EXECUTIVE INTERFERENCE IN TAR-IFF LEGISLATION.

In a Letter to Chairman Wilson He Urges the House to Reject the Senate Amendments to the Tarif Bill Placing Iron, Cont. and Other Raw Materials on the Dutlable List-He, However, Advocates the Retration of the Amendments Proteeting the Sugar Trust-Indiguation Among Members of Both Houses Over the President's Interference in Pending Legislation Senutors Who Forced the Amendments in the Bill Accept the Letter as a Direct Challenge to Them, and Senator Gorman Declares that They Will Not Shrink from the Contest.

WASHINGTON, July 19. President Cleveland has voluntarily precipitated another test of strength between himself and the members of his party in the United States Senate, and the test will be made to-morrow. Mr. Cleveland's confidential letter to Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee, written on July 2 and made public to-day for the first time as a part of Mr. Wilson's speech in defence of the attitude of the House conferrees on the Tariff bill, not only created a sensation, but it has aroused great indignation among Democratic Senators and Representatives of all factions. The letter is generally regarded as an inexcusable interference of the Executive in a pending matter of legislation, and as an inten the Senate for having amended the Wilson bill by restoring raw materials and other articles to the dutiable list. The Senate will accept the gage of battle so ungraciously thrown down by the President, and the first akirmish in what is estined to be a most important contest between the Executive and the legislative power of the Government will be fought in the Senate tomorrow when Chairman Voorhees of the Finance Committee calls up the conference report submitted by him to-day after it had been adopted by the House.

As a Democratic Senator remarked to-day, the situation now, as complicated by the publication of the President's letter, is almost a repetition of the situation that existed last fall, when the Democratic Senators were arranging to compromise upon the Silver Repeal bill. At the noment when harmonious action had agreed upon after a long struggle, the President interfered and smashed the compromise. He will hardly be able to repeat his success, because the Democratic Senators are absolutely convinced that there are not enough votes on the Democratio side of the Chamber to pass the bill if the Senate amendments are eliminated from it. Of course the President's letter has intimidated some of the Senate Democrats, and several of them already show signs of weakening. Senator Vest, for instance, is alleged to have made remarks to-day indicating that in his opinion it would be wise for the Senate to yield to the wishes of the President, in view of the fact that he possesses the veto power; but no matter what the Finance Committee members may recommend, it is evident that the other Democratic Senators will insist upon the bill as it stands to-day, because otherwise it cannot pass. They are willing to have the responsibility for the defeat of the measure rest upon the shoulders of the

President, who seems so anxious to bear it.

If President Cleveland could hear the comments made by Congressmon upon his letter, he would realise not only that his action in at-tempting to coerce the Senate is denounced and resented, but that the rank and file of the party in the House feel indignant and humilfated at his abject surrender to the Sugar Trust. which has led him to make a plea for the preservation of the Senate amendment placing a duty upon sugar, while at the same time insisting that the principle of free raw materials must be lived up to by the defeat of the Senate amendments restoring coal, iron, and other raw ma-terials to the free list. The sugar portion of the President's letter is regarded as the weakest spot in it, and before the debate is ended tomorrow, it is asserted, Mr. Cleveland will have realized the seriousness of the mistake he has

While the letter was undoubtedly intended as a declaration of war upon those Senators who forced the adoption of amendments to the Senators, their indignation is less than that of those members of the House who, for the pas ten days, have been loudly proclaiming that their action in providing for free sugar must be lived up to, ignorant that they were handicapped by a letter from the President of the United States advocating the retention of the Senate amendments protecting the Sugar Trust, and on this account Chairman Wilson comes in for a share of the abuse which the betrayed members of the House are heaping upon the President. They bitterly criticise the action of Mr. Wilson in keeping this letter hidden in his pocket for more than a fortnight without informing any of his colleagues of its existence. not even those closely associated with him in the negotiations in the conference committee Inquiry among the members of the House to day develops the fact that this criticism is just, and that none of Dr. Wilson's colleagues, either in the Senate or the House, was aware of the President's letter until it was sent to the Clerk's deak to be read to-day.

President Cleveland's action in attempting to

coerce the legislative branch of the Government

is said to be entirely unprecedented, and the poor excuse made in some quarters that the letter was not intended for publication falls entirely flat in view of the fact that it was evidently prepared with the idea that sooner or later its existence would be made known, and the further fact that Chair-man Wilson obtained authority to read it in the House at the most critical point for the fate of the Tariff bill. It is the universal opinion, however, of Senators and members that this remarkable letter will shoot wide of the mark and do much more harm than good. The Senators who forced the amendments to the bill have already accepted it as a direct challenge to them, and as to the outcome of a contest between the President and the Senate over the tariff question there can be little doubt. Senator Gorman, by all odds the ablest politician in the Senate and so recognized by the party, is the accepted leader of that faction of the Democrats who brought about the adoption of the Senate amendments in opposition to the aimed, and he will not shrink from the task of defending the action of the Senite. Mr. Gorman said to-day, after the President's letter had been read in the House, that, of course, it could not change the situation in regard to the attideliberation, with the best interests of the penple and the Democratic party at heart, Mr. Gorman added, and it is impossible now to reverse their action. The Senate amendments were pose of making it acceptable in the forty-three Democrats whose votes are necessary to pass it, can hardly be the object of the President in writing the letter. But whatever the vircumstances may have been under which the letter was written, Senator Gorman says that the Senate till must stand, because it is the outs bill upon which the Democratic party in the Schate

At least one man in Congress smiled with satinfaction when the contents of the President's dictatorial letter were made known. This was Senator Hill. He jokingly remarked to his col-league that Previous Gieveland had at last